

FIG. 1

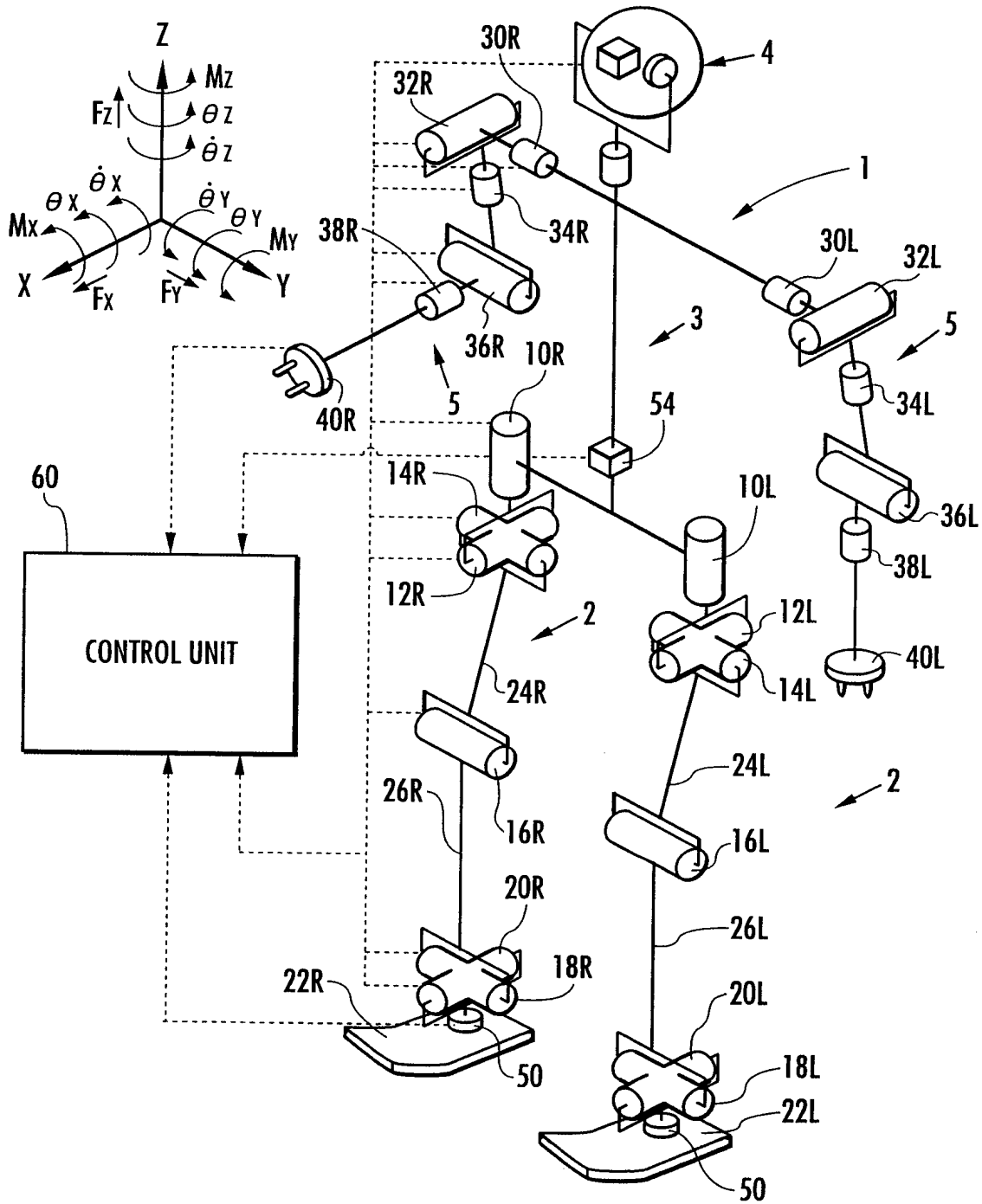


FIG.2

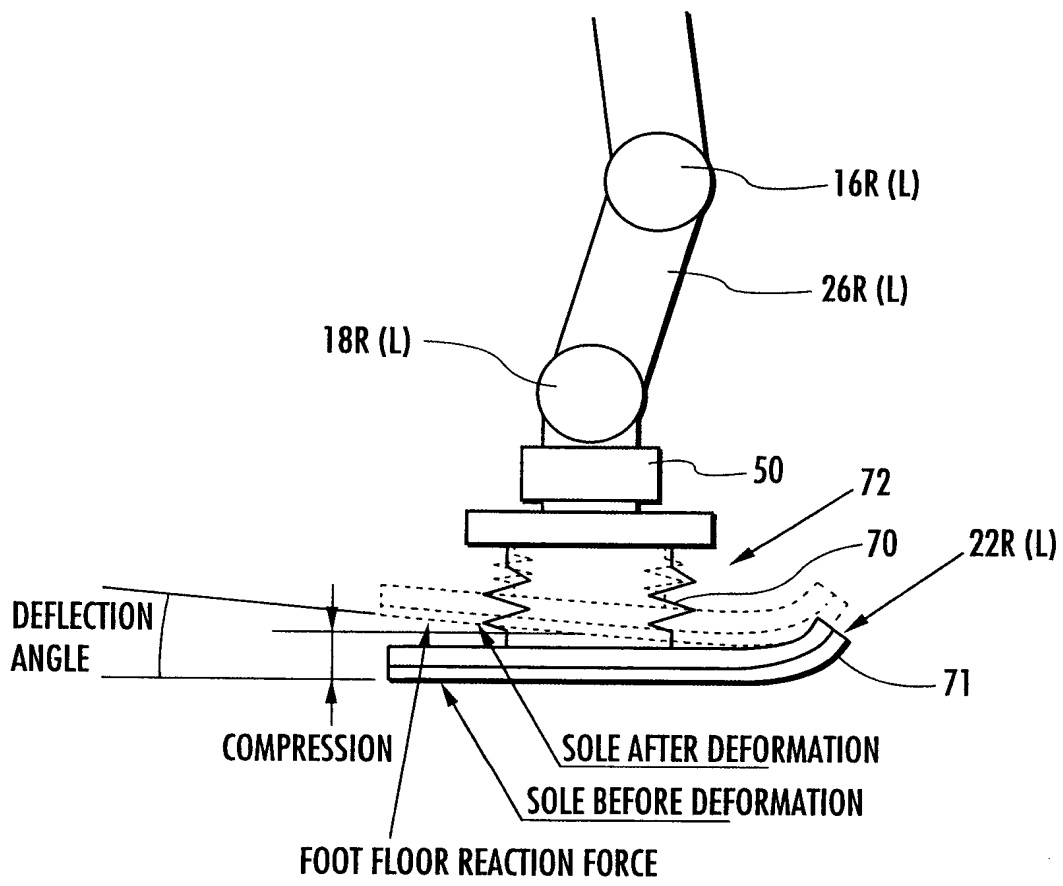


FIG.3

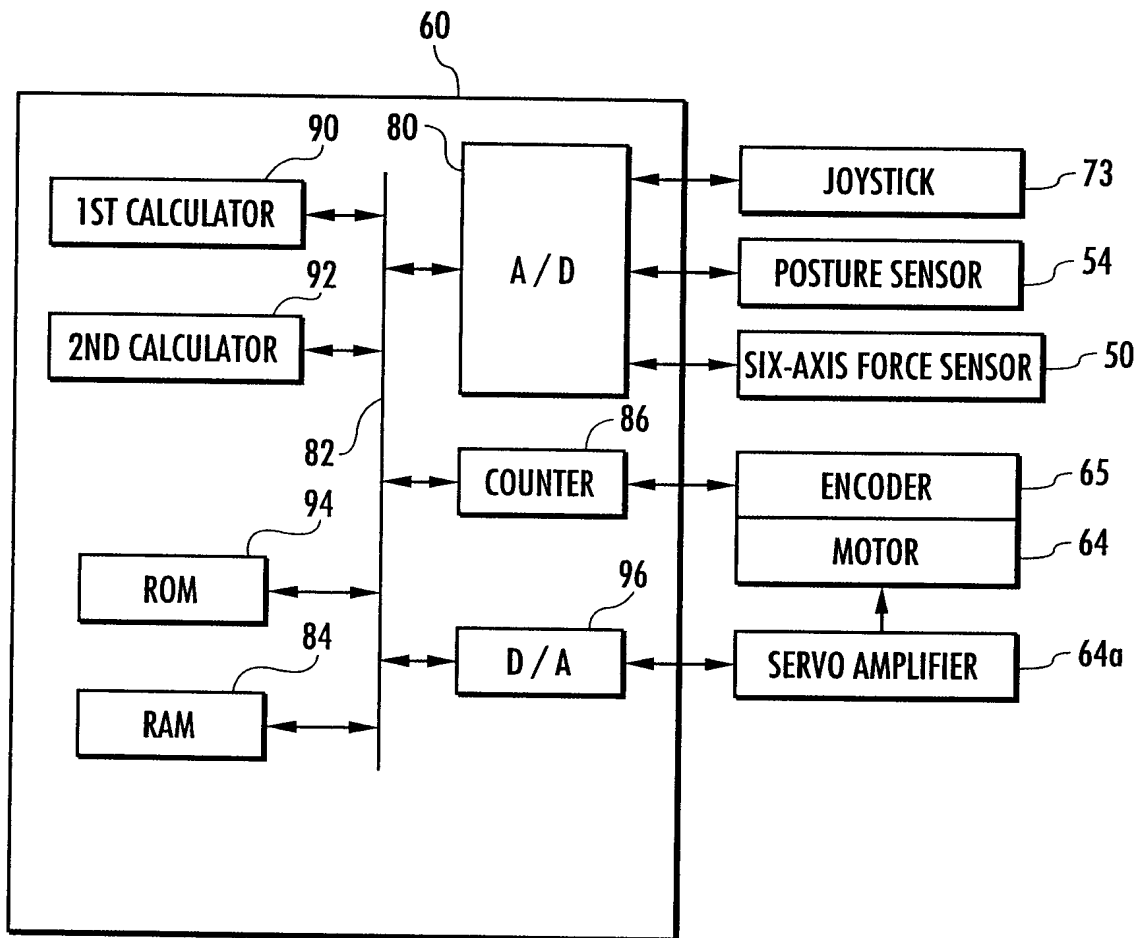


FIG. 4

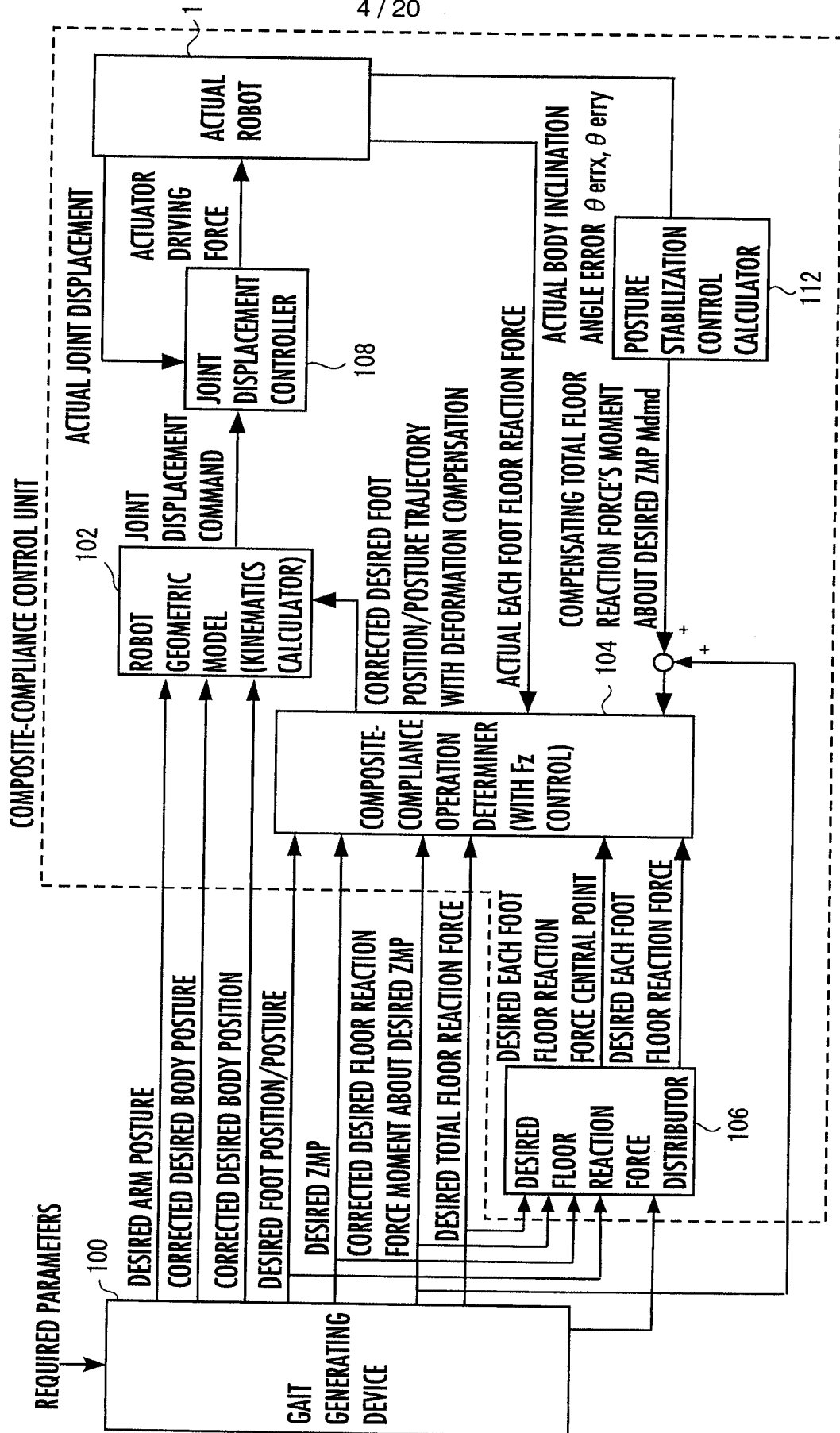
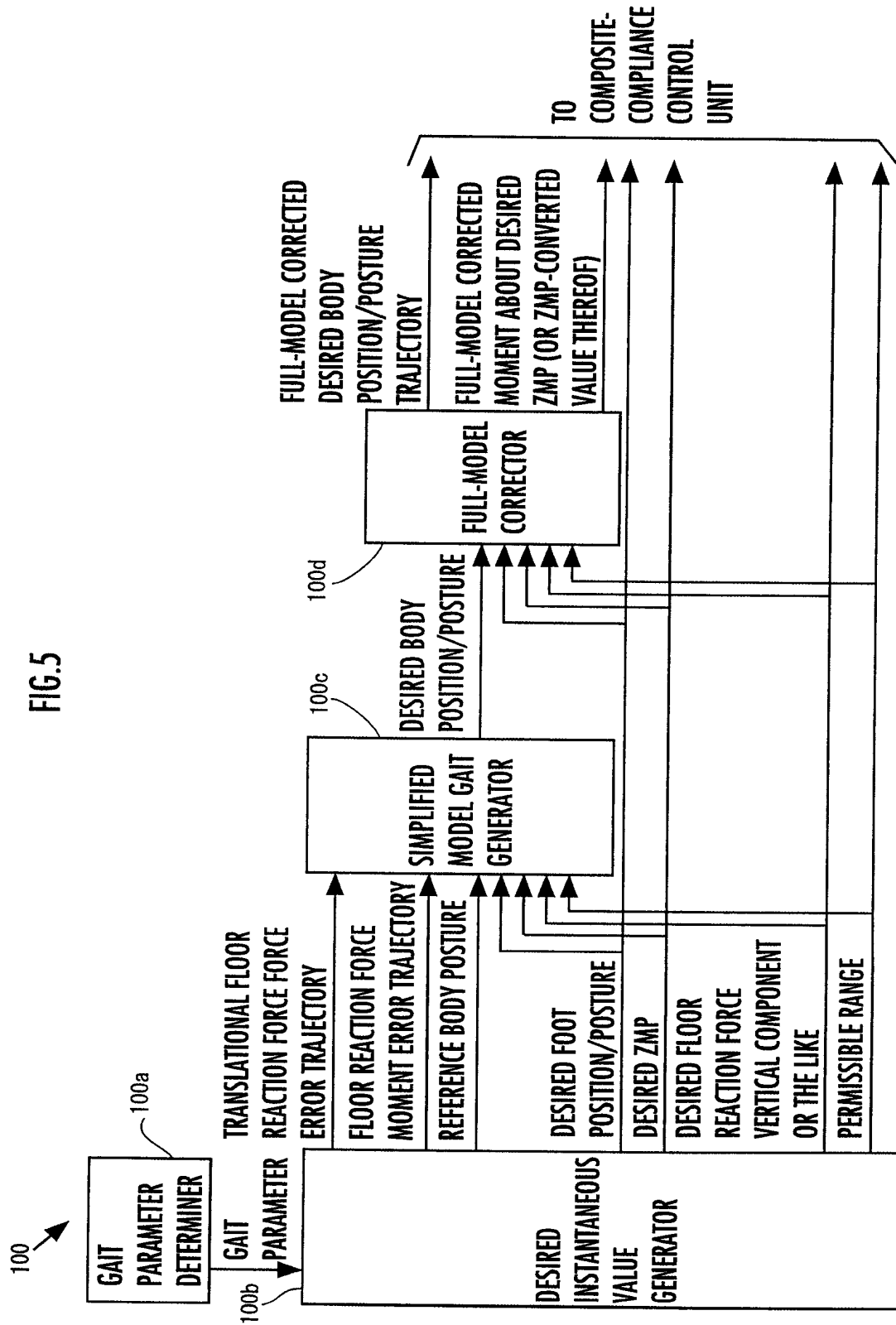


FIG. 5



6 / 20  
FIG.6(a)

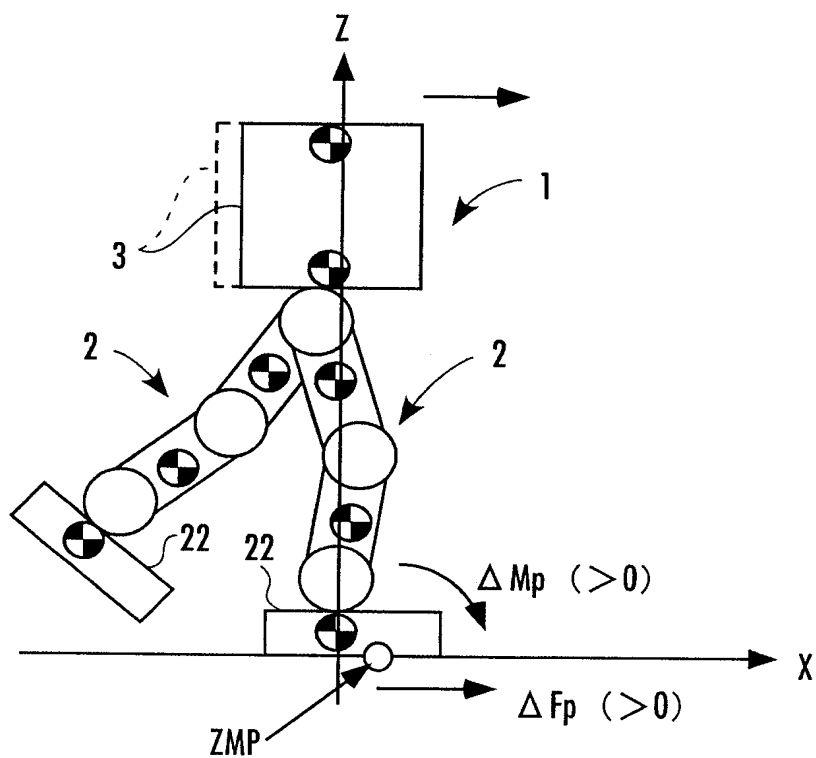


FIG.6(b)

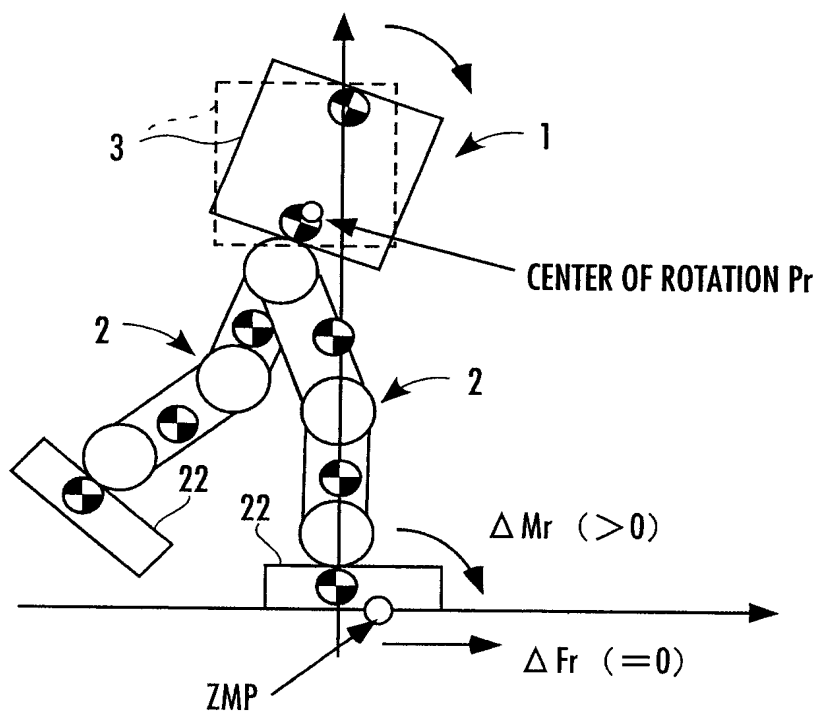


FIG.7

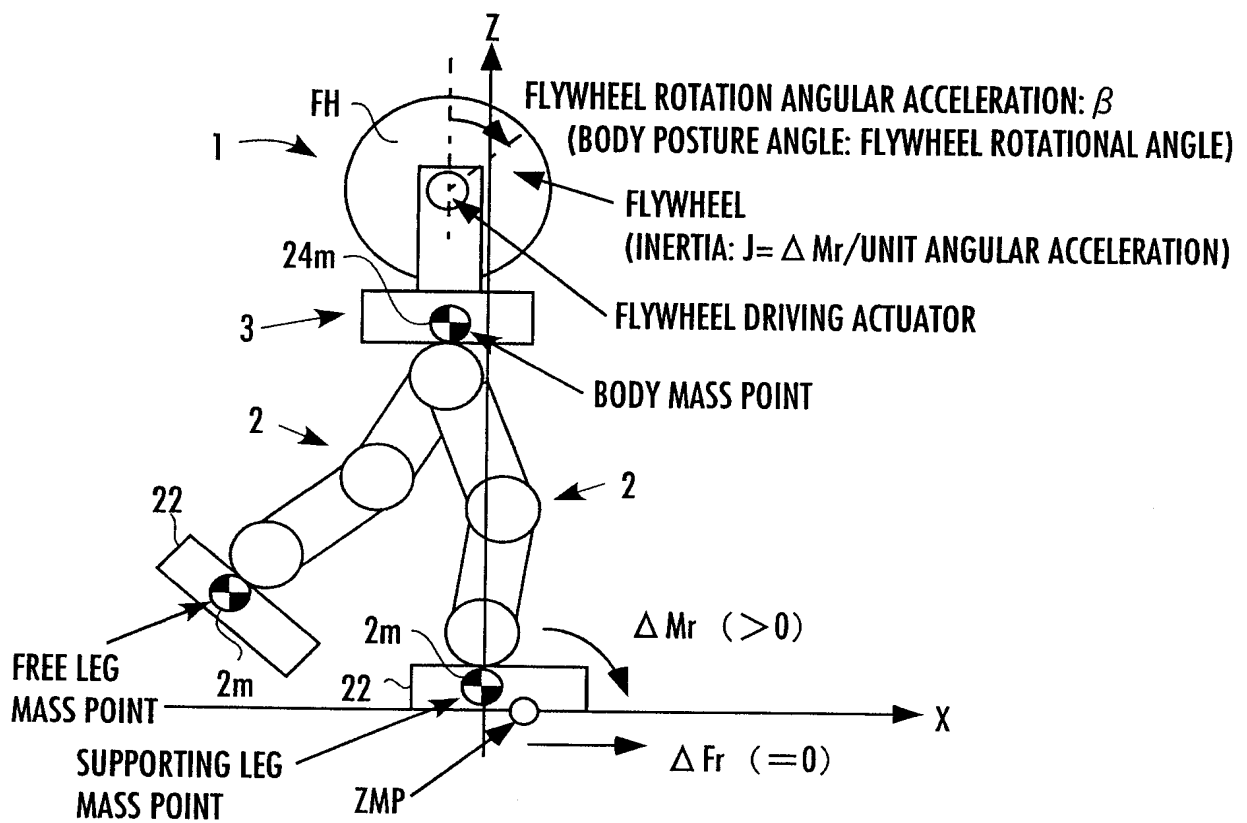


FIG.8

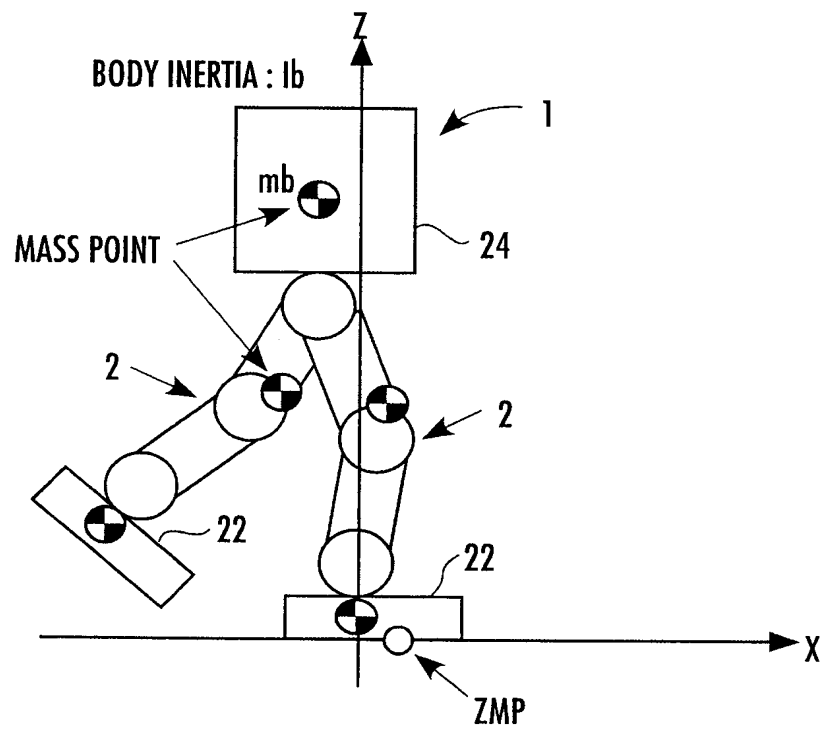




FIG.9

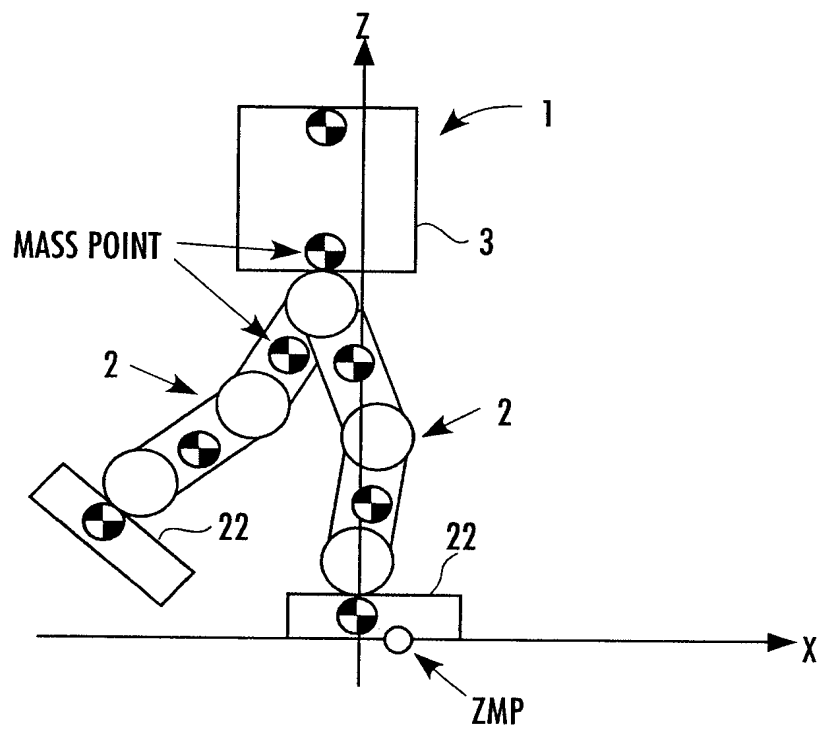


FIG.10

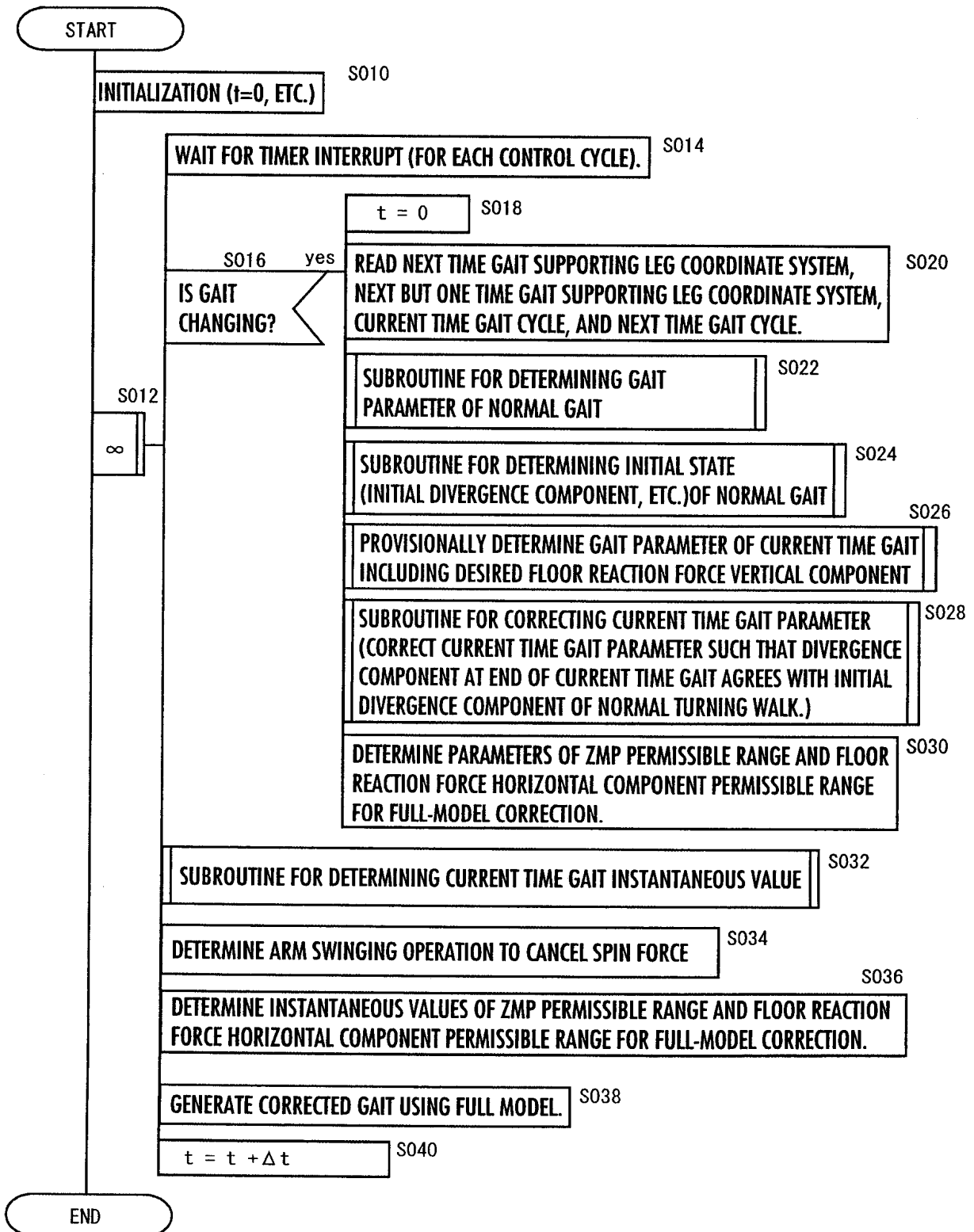


FIG.11

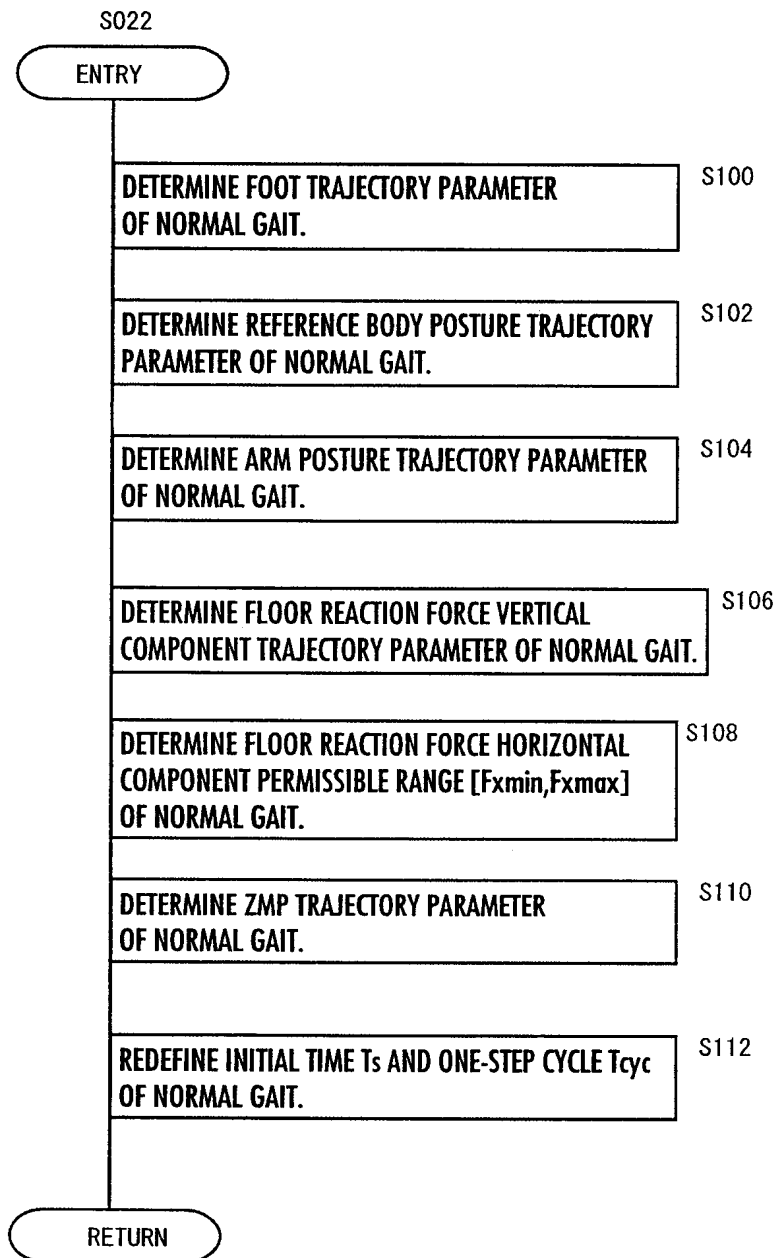


FIG.12

S200 DETERMINE INITIAL STATES (STATES AT INITIAL TIME  $T_s$ ) OF FOOT POSITION/POSTURE, BODY POSTURE ANGLE  $\theta_{bs}$ , AND ARM POSTURES ON THE BASIS OF NORMAL TURNING GAIT PARAMETER.

S202 PROVISIONALLY DETERMINE INITIAL (AT  $T_s$ ) BODY HORIZONTAL POSITION, VELOCITY, ANGULAR VELOCITY, AND BODY INCLINATION RESTORING MOMENT ZMP-CONVERTED VALUE PEAK VALUE CANDIDATES ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ ).

S206 DETERMINE INITIAL BODY VERTICAL POSITION/VELOCITY ( $Z_s$ ,  $V_{zs}$ ).

S208 USING DYNAMIC MODEL, GENERATE GAIT FOR ONE STEP ON THE BASIS OF NORMAL TURNING GAIT PARAMETER INCLUDING  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ , TAKING  $\theta_{bs}$ , ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ), ( $Z_s$ ,  $V_{zs}$ ) AS INITIAL STATES OF BODY.

S210 CONVERT TERMINAL BODY POSITION, VELOCITY, POSTURE ANGLE, AND ANGULAR VELOCITY OF GENERATED GAIT INTO VALUES OBSERVED FROM SUPPORTING LEG COORDINATE SYSTEM OF NEXT STEP, AND DENOTE THE VALUES BY ( $X_e$ ,  $V_{xe}$ ,  $\theta_{be}$ ,  $\omega_{be}$ ).

S204 S212 BOUNDARY CONDITION ERRORS ( $err_x$ ,  $err_v$ ,  $err_\theta$ ,  $err_\omega$ )  
= ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\theta_{bs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ) - ( $X_e$ ,  $V_{xe}$ ,  $\theta_{be}$ ,  $\omega_{be}$ )

$\infty$

S214 yes

LEAVE REPETITION LOOP.

ARE ALL  $err_x$ ,  $err_v$ ,  $err_\theta$ , AND  $err_\omega$  WITHIN PERMISSIBLE RANGES?

S216 DETERMINE A PLURALITY OF CANDIDATES ( $X_s + \Delta X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ ), ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs} + \Delta V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ ), ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs} + \Delta \omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ ), ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak} + \Delta ZMP_{prepeak}$ ) IN THE VICINITY OF ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ ), AND BASED ON THEM, DETERMINE BOUNDARY CONDITION ERROR CORRESPONDING TO EACH OF THEM AS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

S218 DETERMINE NEW CANDIDATES ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ ) ON THE BASIS OF BOUNDARY CONDITION ERRORS CORRESPONDING TO ( $X_s$ ,  $V_{xs}$ ,  $\omega_{bs}$ ,  $ZMP_{prepeak}$ ) AND EACH OF CANDIDATES IN THE VICINITY THEREOF.

S220 DETERMINE INITIAL BODY POSITION, VELOCITY, POSTURE ANGLE, AND ANGULAR VELOCITY ( $X_0$ ,  $V_{x0}$ ,  $\theta_{b0}$ ,  $\omega_{b0}$ ), INITIAL BODY VERTICAL POSITION AND VELOCITY ( $Z_0$ ,  $V_{z0}$ ), AND INITIAL BODY POSTURE ANGLE AND ANGULAR VELOCITY AT ORIGINAL INITIAL TIME 0.

S222 DETERMINE NORMAL TURNING INITIAL DIVERGENCE COMPONENT  $q[0]$  ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSION.  
 $q[0] = X_0 + V_{x0} / \omega_0$

S224 DETERMINE  $q''$ , WHICH IS THE VALUE OF NORMAL TURNING INITIAL DIVERGENCE COMPONENT  $q[0]$  OBSERVED FROM SUPPORTING LEG COORDINATE SYSTEM OF CURRENT TIME GAIT, AND ( $Z_0''$ ,  $V_{z0}''$ ), WHICH ARE VALUES OF INITIAL BODY VERTICAL POSITION AND VELOCITY OBSERVED FROM SUPPORTING LEG COORDINATE SYSTEM OF CURRENT TIME GAIT.

RETURN

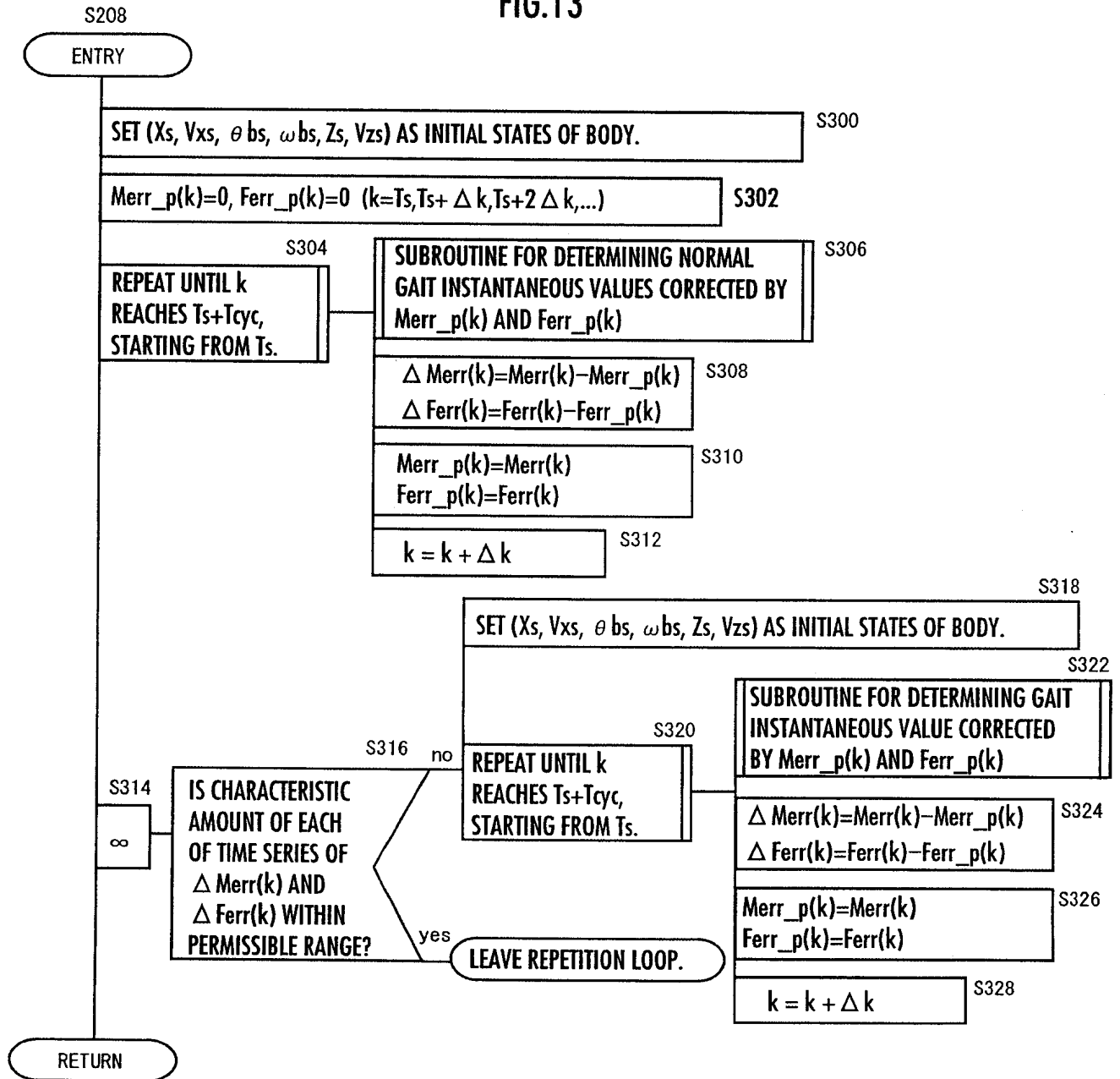


FIG.14

S306 or S322 or S032

ENTRY

DETERMINE DESIRED FLOOR REACTION FORCE VERTICAL COMPONENT AT TIME  $k$  ON THE BASIS OF GAIT PARAMETER. S400

DETERMINE DESIRED ZMP AT TIME  $k$  ON THE BASIS OF GAIT PARAMETER. S402

DETERMINE DESIRED POSITIONS/POSTURES OF BOTH FEET, REFERENCE BODY POSTURE, AND DESIRED ARM POSTURE AT TIME  $k$  ON THE BASIS OF GAIT PARAMETER. S404

CALCULATE TOTAL CENTER-OF-GRAVITY VERTICAL POSITION/VELOCITY THAT SATISFY DESIRED FLOOR REACTION FORCE VERTICAL COMPONENT. S406

CALCULATE BODY VERTICAL POSITION SATISFYING TOTAL CENTER-OF-GRAVITY VERTICAL POSITION. S408

DETERMINE TRANSLATIONAL FLOOR REACTION FORCE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT PERMISSIBLE RANGE  $[F_{xmin}, F_{xmax}]$  AT TIME  $k$  ON THE BASIS OF GAIT PARAMETER. S410

DETERMINE BODY HORIZONTAL ACCELERATION AND BODY POSTURE ANGULAR ACCELERATION SUCH THAT  $-M_{err\_p}(k)$  IS PRODUCED ABOUT DESIRED ZMP. DETERMINE, HOWEVER, BODY HORIZONTAL ACCELERATION AND BODY POSTURE ANGULAR ACCELERATION SUCH THAT VALUE OBTAINED BY ADDING  $F_{err\_p}(k)$  TO TRANSLATIONAL FLOOR REACTION FORCE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT  $F_x$  DOES NOT EXCEED  $[F_{xmin}, F_{xmax}]$  AND THAT BODY POSTURE ANGULAR ACCELERATION BASED ON  $ZMP_{rec}$  PATTERN IS PRODUCED DURING BODY INCLINATION ANGLE RESTORING PERIOD. S412

INTEGRATE BODY HORIZONTAL ACCELERATION AND BODY POSTURE ANGULAR ACCELERATION TO CALCULATE BODY HORIZONTAL VELOCITY AND BODY POSTURE ANGULAR VELOCITY. INTEGRATE THESE FURTHER TO DETERMINE BODY HORIZONTAL POSITION AND BODY POSTURE. S414

CALCULATE FLOOR REACTION FORCE MOMENT HORIZONTAL COMPONENT  $M_{smp}(k)$  ABOUT DESIRED ZMP AND TRANSLATIONAL FLOOR REACTION FORCE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT  $F_{smp}(k)$  AT TIME  $k$ , WHICH ARE GENERATED ON SIMPLIFIED MODEL BY DETERMINED DESIRED MOTION. S415

CALCULATE FLOOR REACTION FORCE MOMENT HORIZONTAL COMPONENT  $M_{semifull}(k)$  ABOUT DESIRED ZMP AND TRANSLATIONAL FLOOR REACTION FORCE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT  $F_{semifull}(k)$  AT TIME  $k$ , WHICH ARE GENERATED ON SEMI-FULL MODEL BY DETERMINED DESIRED MOTION. S416

$$M_{err}(k) = M_{semifull}(k) - M_{smp}(k)$$

$$F_{err}(k) = F_{semifull}(k) - F_{smp}(k)$$

S418

RETURN

FIG.15

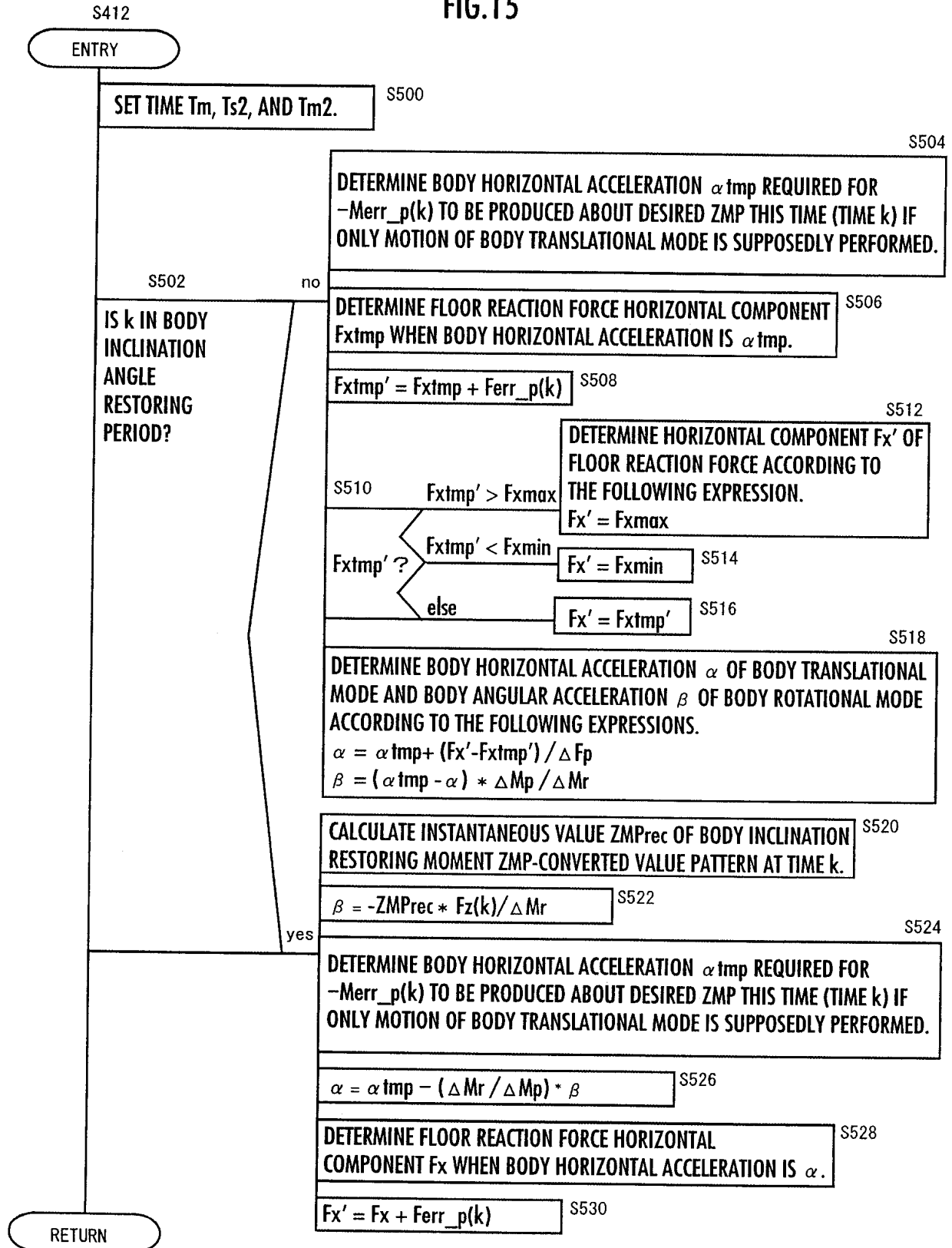


FIG.16

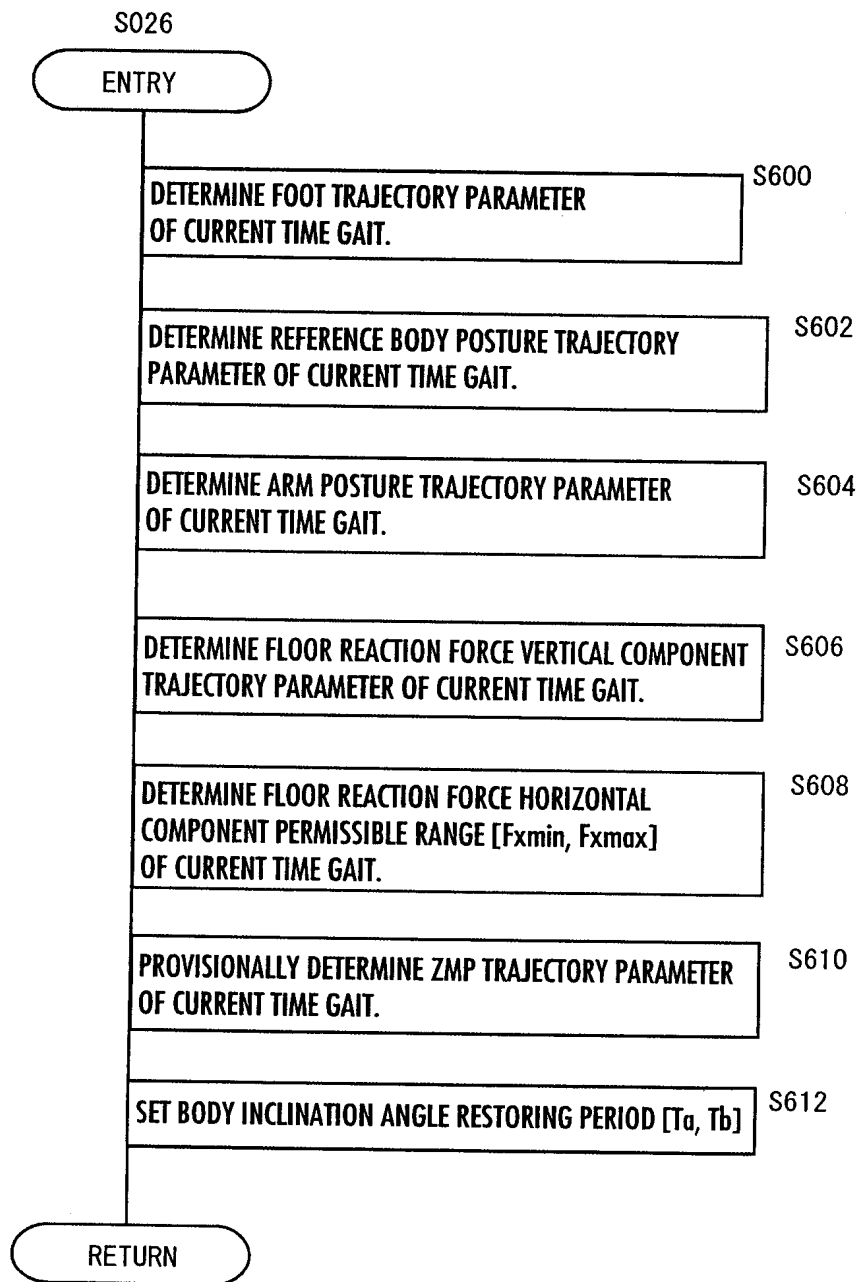




FIG.17

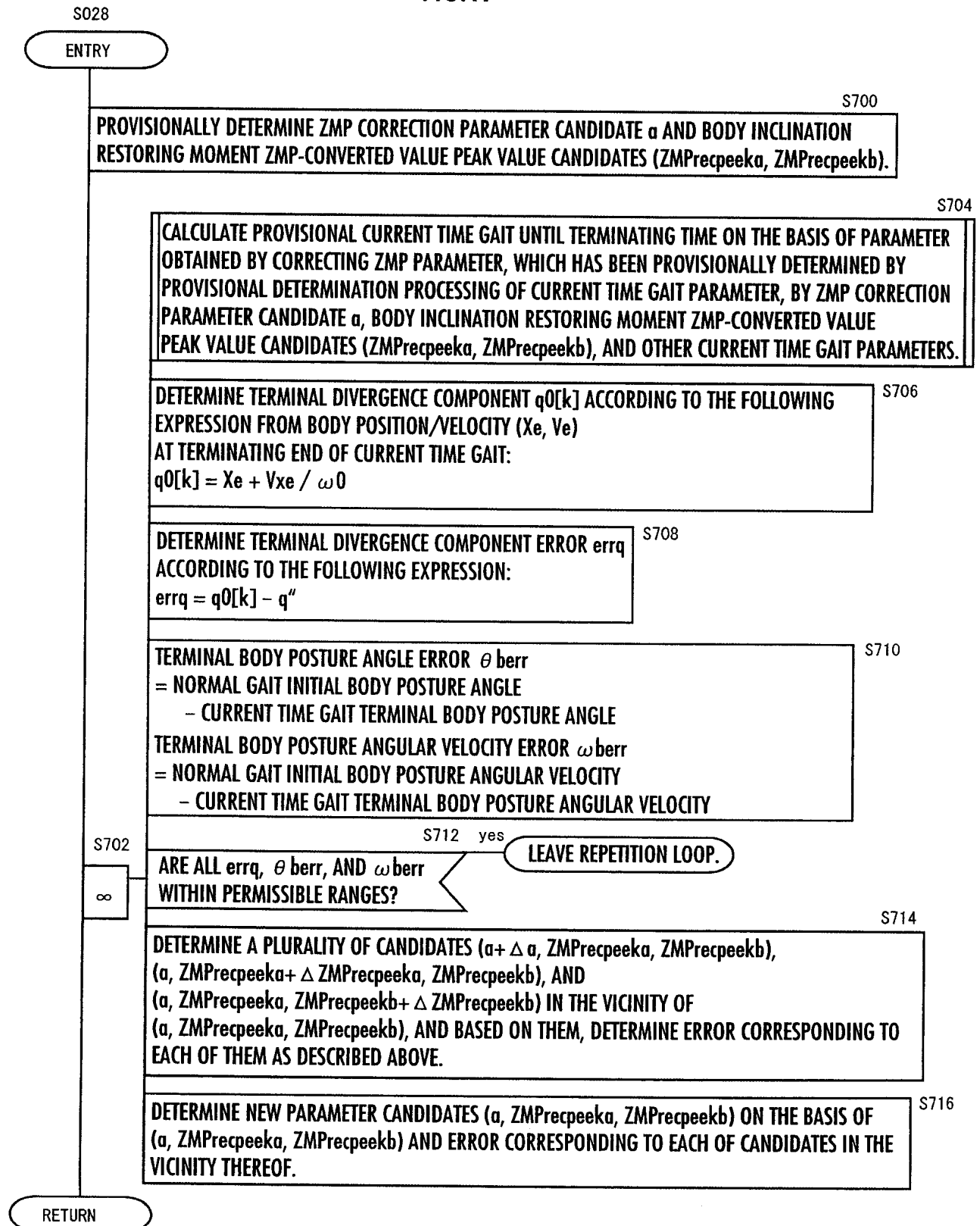


FIG.18

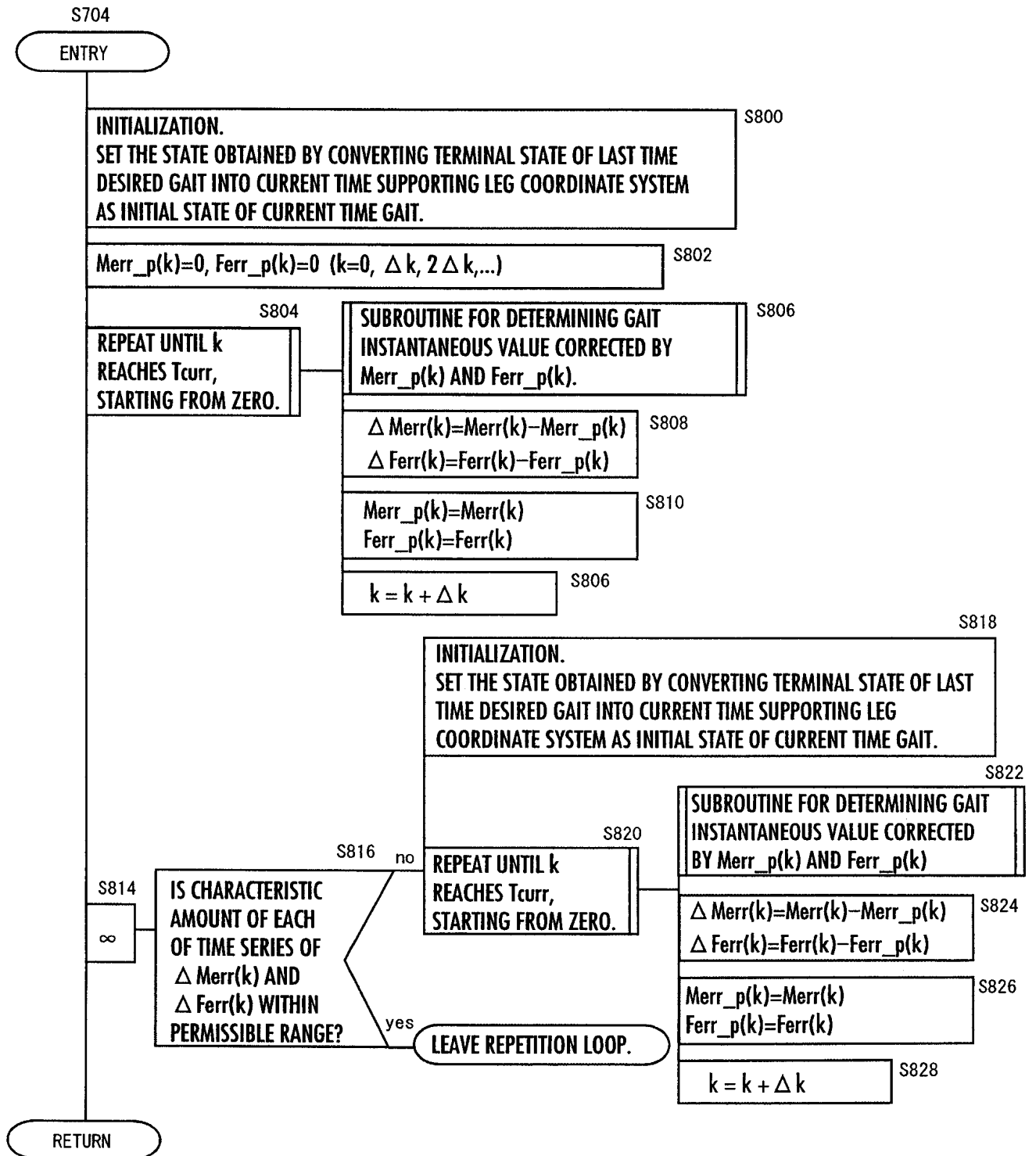


FIG.19

BODY INCLINATION RESTORING MOMENT ZMP-CONVERTED VALUE OF NORMAL GAIT ( $ZMP_{prec}$ )

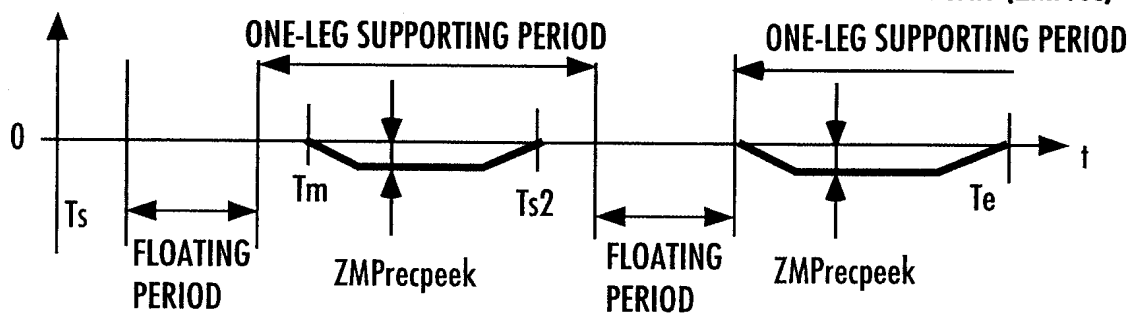


FIG.20

BODY INCLINATION RESTORING MOMENT  
ZMP-CONVERTED VALUE OF CURRENT TIME GAIT ( $ZMP_{prec}$ )

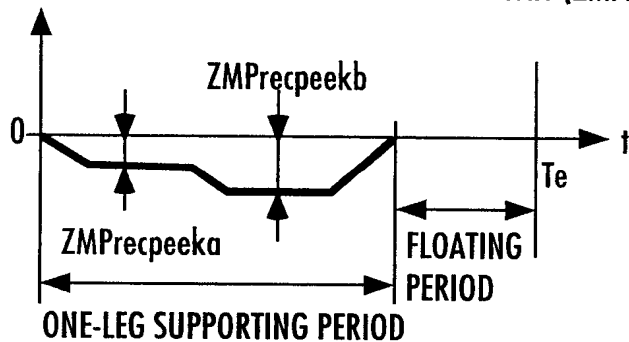


FIG.21

